mountan.

Paptions of the Laws
d at the Session of the General
embly of the Plate of North
rolling, 1852—388.

Carolina, 1852—38.

PRIVATE ACTS.

An act to amend the law respecting appointment of aberiffs, as far in relates Survey county.

2 Varing in the county courts of Man, Burke and distributed owner to appet places of public sale in add counties.

3 Incorporating the Franklin Guards.

4 To prevent, simputes in consequence late survey of the line dividing the units of Ansan and Macklenburg.

5 Consulting the register of Eurocombe unity to have the office in Asheville.

6 Restoring to create Thomas Daves of anon county.

the set of 1828 entitled a hing the several acts established lating the special course of Burk

ct of 1981, au

ns to Franklia Academy, in Mason 1917.

What Altering the time of electing and evolute the bonds of certain efficient in eckloneurs country.

If Anthorising the altering addanced the State Road running through Hay
Country.

Altering and appending the act of the improvement of the road from Old Fort in Barke, to Assertile, in magnificer.

normber. 16 To provide for the more prompt ad-mistration of justice, in the counties of arks, Buncombe, Lincoln and Buther-

14 To repeal in part in act of the General Assembly, passed in the year 1826, sautled, an act or repeal an act of the General Assembly, passed in the year 1820, stitled an act directing the county court to pay bee to certain officers therein named in certain cases, so far as relates to the counties mentioned in this act.

15. To prevent the folling of timber in, as observed observeding the changel of Little river, from Bumper's fork to the

determine obstructing the channel or little river. Irom. Bumper's fork to the outry line, in Montgomery county.

16 Concerning hands working on roads, the county of Burks.

17 To regulate the fourts of pleas and parter sessions of Bayidson county.

18 To restore Joshua Pounel, of Wilkes

y, to credit.

To amend in act, passed in the year
entitled an act to keep open the
seegy and Tennessee rivers in Hay-

To alter the time of holding one of

let term d, the County Court of Buncounts.

21 To repeal part of an act, passed A.

1929, entitled an act to appoint commissioners to superintend the building of a Court house in the county of Burks.

22 For the better regulation of the town Statesville in the county of Iredell.

23 To authorise the making of a Turnske road in Haywood county, and to instempt the time of holding the election in the town and borough of Salisbury.

ury.

25 To incorporate the term of Enther adion in the county of Rutherford.

Pixing a uniform time of hading the actions in the third engreesional district. North Carolina in the counties therein.

7 To incorporate the Caberra Artify.

26 To author the Robert Honey to treet mill are Henning Each. To incorporate the Caberra Artify.

Iredell. orate the Trap Hill Rifle-

30 To alter the time for the Sherist to make his settlement with the Court of Pleas and Quarter Semions of the count

of Milkers.

40 Appointing by days on Rocky siver, pointing Anon and Montgomery counties,

41 To extend the provisions of an act, passed in 1839, to repeal an act concerning the public lands in the county of Haywood, so far as respects buildings on said

44 Purther to improve the town of Mor

43 Directing the manner in which con-ables shall hereafter be elected in the punties of Davidson, Buncombe and Chat-

RESOLUTIONS.

1 Authorising and instructing the com-mittee of Finance to burn Treasury some in the office of the Public Treasurer.

2 Expressive of the feelings of the Leg-islature on the death of Charles Carroll. 8 Relating to the clerks of Haywood and Macon counties.

4 In favor of Ephraim Christopher.
5 In favor of Daniel Graham. 6 In favor of Wm. C. Butler and oth-

7 In favor of William Ellison.

8 In favor of Charles Baldwin. 9 Concerning the fund belonging to the laters of the late James N. Forsythe.

10 In favor of the Public Treasurer.

11 Instructing the Public Treasurer to

etile conflicting claims with the Cape

12 In favor of Abdell Darnall.
18 In favor of Mary Edwards and oth

14 In favor of Frederick and Elias Liv.

orman.

15 In favor of Joseph Welch.

16 In favor of Jonathan Williams.

17 Por the Attorney General.

18 Declaring the attachment of the Leg

islature to the constitution of the Umted States. 19 In favor of Elizabeth Forbis.

20 In lavor of Fielding Slater, sheriff of

21 In favor of Isaac Alexander.

22 In favor of James Graham. For the Governor.

24 Authorizing & requesting the Governor to purchase Maps of North Carolina of John Mc Rae, to be presented to each of the States and Territories.

25 In favor of Charity Webb, of Wilke 26 Authorising repairs of the Secreta

ry's office and Government House. 27 Providing for the sale of the rubbial of the Old Capitol.

In favor of Daniel Harris. 29 Concerning the Government House, 30 For the Treasurer and Attorney

31 For the Public Treasurer. \$2 For the Adjutant General.

38 Concerning Public Treasurer.
34 Infavor of Benjamin Kilby of Wilker
35 In favor of Robert Stinson.
36 In favor of Richard Roberts.

37 In favor of Joseph Welch. 38 In favor of Isaac T. Avery &c.

30 In favor of Door-keepers.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 9. ceeded to take up th engrossed bill to establish the service North Carolina; which was read the service and third times, amended and passed ed bill to establish the Bank of cond and third times, amended and passed and sent to the House of Commons fo

and sent to the House of Commons for their concurrence in the amendments— Ayes 26, Noes 24, on the third reading. Ayes—Messrs. Allison, Boddie, Brit-tain, Carter, Dishongh, Dobson, Harrison, Hinton, Hogan, Hoke, Houston, Kerr, Lilly, Martin, Massey, Molit, Morris, Parham, Parker, Stedenan, Skinner, Too

d in. Mr. Seawell, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the res-

egulation of that it amount to the counting that it amount to the county of the county of

House of Commons with sundry amend-ments, which were concurred in—Ayes 24, Noes 24. The Speaker voting in the affirmative.

Ages — Messrs. Allison, Askew, Builey, Boddie, Brittain, Dishongh, Dobson, Har-rison, Hogan, Hoke, Houston, Lamb, Lil-

rison, Hogan, Hoke, Houston, Lamb, Lilly, Massey, Montgomery of H. Morris, Moye of G. Moye of P. Parker, Seawell, Spaight, Stedman, Toomer, Wilder.

Nova—Massre. Cowper, Faison, Gavin, Hall, Hawkiss, Hinton, Howell, Kerr, Latham, Martin, Matthews, Melvin, Mof fit, Montgomery of O. Norman, Parker, Ray, Skinner, Spencer, Tyson, Vanhook, Wellborn, Williams, Wilson.

The said bill was thereupon ordered to

On motion of Mr. Hinton, it was resol ved that the Public Treasurer be author ized to subscribe, for the use of the State for as many shares of the capital stock of the Bank of North Carolina, chartered at it may be thought that his vote on that re-the present session, as all the money in solution was dictated by a foolish and ri-the Public Treasury, or subject to the or-diculous ambition to exhibit the appearne may belong, (not immediately needed lic use,) will pay for, as soon as

for the public use,) will pay for, as soon as the said Bank goes into operation.

Friday, Jan. 11.

A motion was made by Mr. Lamb to reconsider the vote taken on yesterday on the rejection of the engroused bill to exempt from execution a certain portion of the farming utensits and household and hitchen furniture of the citizens of the the farming utensits and household and kitchen furniture of the citizens of this State; which was decided in the negative.

motion of Mr. Wilson, it was Resolved, That the thanks of this House re due to the Honorable William D. Mosely, Speaker thereof, for the able and impartial manner in which he has disharged the duties of the Chair the present s

The Speaker thereupon made his acments to the Senate, and adjourned the same sine die.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Jan. 9.

Mr. Sumner, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill o authorize the trial of titles to real estate when the same shall come in question in petitions for partition, reported the same without amendment and moved that the said bill lie on the table until the 3d Mon-

day of November next.

The following bills were read and rejected: The bill to prevent the issue rejected: The bill to prevent the issu-ing of write of Ca Sa, on judgments obtained before justices of the peace in the first instance; and the engrossed bill to mend an act, passed the present session to vest the right of electing Clerks of the County as d Superior Courts in the several counties within this State in the free white nen thereof.

litigation and to avoid suits at law; the engrossed bill to amend an act, passed in the year 1829, to provide for a division of megroes and other chattel property held in common; and the bill to repeal in sert an act, passed in 1828, to amend the law with respect to the collection of debts from the estates of decased persons, and the law in relation to the levying of executions is seen to feel in the persons should under the instruct and advise another agent for local and state purposes. Now the undersigned was unwilling, by giving his vote in favor of the resolution in question, to suction the anomaly that the states of decased persons, and the law in relation to the levying of executions is seen to feel in the same persons, when the resolution of connection between the subject of their agencies. It is considered that in all caitigation and to avoid suits at law; the

The resolution heretofore submittee by Mr. Potts, depreciating the resolution for cither by the General Government or Sail. Cirolton, was, on motion of Mr.

resed resolution directing the in the Bank of North Carolina, was cead three times and ordered to be enrolled. Mr. Hinton presented the following olution, which was read and adopted;

"Reserved, That our Senators in Congress be incructed, and our Representatives be requested to use all constitutional means in their power to procure a peaceable adjustment of the existing controversy between the state of South Carolina and the General Government, and to produce a conciliation between the contending parties."

Among the recorded votes taken upon this resolution, the name of the undersign ed is to be found single and alone, in op-social in to it. Were his come but fortun ately associated with the name of but three or tour individuals on the same side of the question, he would readily forego the pri-vilege, of the benefits of which he is now seeking to avail himself. But standing as it does alone, and unsupported by the name of any other member of the branch of the Legislature, he feels that a sense of justice to himself and of duty to this body require of him to state the motives that in ance of singularity. His vote on that oc-casion was directed by a desire to gratify no each childish propensity. A course of no each childish propensity. A course of conduct that from its eccentricity is calcu lated only to excite feelings and express ions of surprise, he has never admired nor sought to cultivate. His vote on that resolution proceeded from principle, and was founded upon the high considerations of duty and justice. The undersigned has alse as been in the pahit of recording the members of the Legislature of this and every other State as agents of the people for certain purposes, while he looked upon the members of Congress as agents of the people for entirely different and distinct purposes. It is true our Senators in Congress are elected by our Legislature; but their responsibility is directly to the sovereign people of the State. That people have, for considerations of expediency, transferred merely the right of election to the legislaturethe province of determining who those Senators shall be, without aning or expecting that the direction of their responsibility would be at all changed. For it is believed that no proposition can be more consonant to the sugges tions of common sense, and more plain the most limited comprehension, than the one which asserts that the responsibility of every agent is directly to the person or p reons from whom he received his power of attorney. Our Senators in Congress have, for their power of attorney, the Con-stitution of the United States. That con-stitution so far as the state of North Carostitution so far as the state of North Caro-lina is concerned, was called into existence, ratified and confirmed by the people of the State in convention, and of consequence, our Senators; as well as our Representa-tives in Congress, owe their official exis-tence, and derive their authority from the people, and to them are responsible for all The following bills were severally load and indefinitely postponed: The bill to compel sheriffs and jailors to advertise in both houses of Congress from this State right to coerce her into submission.

The following bills were severally load and indefinitely postponed: The bill to their conduct. So that the members of right to coerce her into submission.

He repudiates the doctrine of Nullification their respective jails; the entired to the respective jails; the entired to their respective jails; the entired to their respective jails; the entired to the respective jails and the respective jails and the respective jails and the respective jails and t are the memoers of this Legislature, though they are their agents for entirely separate and distinct objects—the former being the agents of the people for general and national objects—the latter being their agents for local and state purposes.

mistake, and
asid, proceeds from confounding
appears and distinct characters in which
we at this time appear—by confounding o
our rights as catural persons and as mem
berg of the great body politic with our
rights and privileges as official persons—
at with our rights and privileges as creatures
of the constitution of our Sare, and, by virtue of such creation, members of this Le-

eignty, may advise, instruct, require and appoint to draft an address to the compet our Representatives upon any and ple of the State, explanatory of the of this meeting, of the amendment believed to be the duty of our Seastors and gested by the joint of the committee of the committee of the presentatives in Comments and the committee of the committee of the presentatives in Comments and the committee of the presentatives in Comments and the committee of the presentatives are committeed to be the duty of our Seastors and gested by the joint of the committee of the presentatives are committeed to the committee of the presentatives are committeed to the committee of the presentative and the presentatives are committeed to the committee of the com Representatives in Congress, both by the constitution under which they act and by their oath to support the same, to attend to such general concerns as are referred to, and about which we are seeking to in-struct and advise them. This, at all concerns as are referred call their attention to them, and to en-

vents, is admitted by our undertaking to the next election for members of the force the necessity of speedy action upon them. It is respectfully submitted, then, for consideration, whether the adoption of such a Resolution does not seem to anticipate a gereliction, on the part of the who of our representation in Congress, of their appropriate duties, and whether it does not manifest a disposition in the Legislature to pass in advance a vote of censure upon those honorable men. If these views of the matter be correct, the delicacy of

the task, and its extra judicial character, must suggest itself to every one. HENRY S. CLARK. January 4. 1833.

The engrossed resolutions requesting the state of South Carolina to suspend the operation of the ordinance of their convention, were, on motion of Mr. Settle, laid on the table until the 3d Monday in November next.

Mr. Townsend presented the tollowing Protest, which was rend and ordered to be

spread at large on the Journal: The undersigned, availing himself of the privilege guaranteed to bim by the Conof dissenting from and protes ting against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual," respectfully submits the fol-lowing as the views which governed him, in the vote he gave on the 4th resolution reported by the joint select committee on the South Carolina Documents. In so doing he will not state the reasons which have brought him to such conclusions, but merely the conclusions themselves.

In the first place, he believes that neith. An er the General nor State Governments are in the strict meaning of the word sove reigns; a sovereign being one who possesses

all power.

In the second place, he believes that the States possessed every attribute of sove-reignty before the formation of the federal compact; and that by the compact the States respectively delegated some portion of their sovereignty to the General Gov-ornment. That he believes whenever a question arises whether by that compact certain powers are delegated or not by the States to the Government, (as there is no umpire created by the Constitution or compact itself to decide,) it clearly results that each party to the compact must de-That if any other State, in forming her opinion on any question thus arising, should come to the conclu-sion, differing from the conclusions of the other members of the compact, it then beomes a question of expediency with such State whether she will submit to the opinion of the majority of the States, or act upon her own. And that should a State thus act upon her own opinion, as the un dersigned believes she has a right to do, she by such action peaceably withdraws from the compact, and the majority of the

tion, believing that no one State can nulli-Union, and still be a memer thereof. He is opposed to the existing Tariff, believing it to be unconstitutiona and oppressive on the Southern States That notwithstanding the State of South Carolina may have acted precipitatedly and unadvisedly, yet her cause is carolina may have acted precipitate of and unadvisedly, yet her cause is accused in the whole South, and the unarrigued could not consistently vote for my resolution which might act as a dameer on her exertions to free the South want the evils of the protective system. The undersigned does, therefore, most obtainly protect against the aforesaid esolution, as uncalled for by the existing risk, untimed and ungeherons towards a juster State. JOS. W. TOWNSEND.

PROB THE STAR CONVENTION MEETING.

A large, and respectable meeting of those members of the Legislature of North Carolina friendly to a ravision of the Constitution of the State, was held at the Government House, in the city of Raleigh, on the 4th of January, 1898.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Kerr, of Caswell, who moved that General Thomas G. Polk, of Rowan, be appointed Chairman, and that Samuel F. Patterson and William J. Cowen be ap-pointed Secretaries; which motion being tue of such creation, members of this Lepointed Secretaries; which motion being Lenoir-William D. Motion William D. Motion William D. Motion B. Whitfield-

Legislature, and of the mode proporthat committee to render and build a part of the constitution.

Resolved further, That i same is hereby recommended to the Shiffs, Inspectors, and other officers hold the next election for members of the con-eral Assembly, in the annual country this State, at the times and place of hold-ing said elections, not under the same rules and regulations to requive his votes of all free citizens of this respective coun-ties, who are entitled to vote for mem-bers of the House of Commons, for and against amending the constitution; and to make a return of the Votes so given in this country to the Governors.

his county to the Governor.

Resolved further, That his excellence the Governor he requested to communicate to the next General Assembly the resolved. turns made to him in pursuance of the foregoing resolution.

Resolved further, That a committee of

three persons, in each county in this state be appointed by the Chair, who, together with such others as they may a with them, shall form a comm respondence, whose duty it shall be to dis-tribute amoun the good people of their respective counties the address of the co mittee appointed for that purpose, and sucother information as they may think in portant.

Which resolutions, after being read and

discussed, were unanimously adopted.
Whereupon, in pursuance of the first resolution, the following persons were appointed by the Chair a committee to draft the address to the people of this State, to wit: Richmond M. Pearson, Rotanius M. Saunders, Wm. H. Haywood and Thomas.

Dews:
And in pursuance of the last resolution. the following persons, were suppointed to compose the Committees of Correspon-dence, in the respective counties, to wit: Anson—Wm. Johnston, Alexander Little.

Joseph White. Alexander B. M'Millan. Beaufort—Wm. A. Blount, John Singleta-

ry, Joseph B. Hinton. Bertie-David Outlaw Stark Armisted, Josiah Holley.

John Owen, Wm. J. Cowan. Issaac Wright. Brunswick—John Julius Gauss, Marsden Campbell, Daniel B. Baker. Buncombe-Richard E. Fortune, Wm. J.

Lewis, Benjamin Richard Barke-Isaac T. Avery, John Burgin, Senr. William Dickson. Cabarrus Paul Barringer, James G.

Spears, Daniel Coleman. Joseph Dozier, Geo. Ferrebee, Haywood S. Bell.

Carteret—David Borden, Otway Burns, Thomas Murshall. Caswell-James Kerr, Dr. Willie Jones. Chatham-Isaiah Burnet, Isaac Headen

David Watson. howan-Joseph B. Skinner, Charles E. Johnson, Richard T. Bewarigg.
Columbus—Johna Williamson, Isaac
Powell, Luke R. Simmons.
Craven—William Gaston, John J. Pas-

teur, Thomas Watson, Jas. C. Cole. Cumberland—John D. Toomer, James Hooper, Thomas L, Hybart, Louis D. Henry. Currituck-John B. Jones, Willoughby

D. Barnard, Benjamin T. Simmers, Davidson—John A. Hogan, William R. Holt, James Wiseman. Duplin—William Wright, James K. Hill, Jeremiah Pearsall

Jeremish Pearsall

Edgecombs—James W. Clark, Dr. Boykin, Joseph B. Lloyd.

Franklin—John D. Hawkins, Henry J. G.
Ruffin, Dr. Willie Perry.

Gates—John Mitchell, Henry Gilliam,
Riddick Gallis.

Granville—William H. Gilliam, Mattrea
Smith, James Cooper.

Greene—Wyatt Maye, Charles Edwards,
W. Speight.

W.n. V. Speight.

Suilford—John M. Morehead, Geo. C.

Mendenhall, J. M. Dick, F. L. Sunpson.

Halifax—Dr. Bond, Dr. Reed, John Crowell.
Haywood—Robert Love, Ninian Edmonston, Joseph Cathey. Hartford—Bridger I. Montgomery, David E. Sumner, John Waddle.

Hyde—Benjamin Sanderson, Thomas Sin-gleton, William Solby. Johnston—Josiah O. Watson, John Mo-

Leod, David Thompson. ones—Hardy Bryan, William Huggins, James B. Laroque. Iredell-Abner Franklin, William F. Cov-

an, John Young. Lenbir-William Da Mosely, Lanc Green

Mangum, Jas. S. Smith, Ja. Mobas asquotank — William Martin, John Muse, Ambrose Knox.

Ambrose Knox. Thomas M'Gehee, C. C. Jordan Moore ortius Moore. - William Clark, Henry Toole, John

State Bank of North-Carolina landolph — Benjamin Elliott, Joshua Craven, Tidance Lane. ichmond— Robert Powell, Walter F. Leake, D. M'Laurin.

obeson—Malcom Pursell, John W. Pow elt, John Gilehrist.

athertoid—John M'Intire, James Graham, John Moore, Archibald Durham.

ockingham—Fhomas Settle, Robert Martin, E. T. Brodiax.

tin, B. T. Brodnex.

North J. Brodnex.

North J. Brodnex.

Hamilton C. Jones, C. Harbin.

Bampson.—Hardy L. Holmes, David Underwood, D. M'Kay.

Rokes.—John Hill, John F. Poindexter,

Emanuel Shober.

Burry-Matthew M. Hughes, D. W. Courts
Nicholas L. Williams, M. Franklin.

Tyrrel—Daniel N. Batoman, Bhenezer Pe

ttigru, Ephraim Mann. -Henry Seawell, Charles L. His ton, Parker Rand, Charles Manly. seph W. Hawkins.

shington-Josiah Collins, jr., Dr. Francis Ward, Joseph C. Norcum. ayne—James Rhodes, Richard Wash-

ington, James Griswell. Jno. Martin, Sen.
On motion of Mr. Pearson,
Resolved, That the thanks of this meetig be tendered to the Chairman, for the a-

ing be tendered to the Chairman, for the a-tic and dignified manner in which he has isolared the duties of the Chair. On motion of Mr. Davidson, Resolved further, That the thanks of his meeting be tendered to the Secretar-te, for their services as such.

o, for their services as succe.
On motion of Mr. Dews,
Resolved, That the publishers of the
fifterent newspapers is this State be re-

THOS. G. POLK, Chairs WH I. COWAN, Secretaries

The New Bank .- We subjoin a syno of the provisions of the Act just passed by the Legislature, "To establish the Bank of North-Carolina."

The first section provides that the Bank hall be established, with a capital of two mail he satisfies on the capital of two millions, one half of which may be subscribed for by the State.

The second provides that the principal

The second provides that the principles and for ank shall be located at Raleigh, and for ank shall be as as a such branches as establishment of such branches as President and Directors deem expe-

The third directs the Governor to issue his Proclamation appointing Commission or to open books of subscription at the places therein specified. At the end of tixty days, the Commissioners to make return of subscription, and if one million of dollars be not subscribed, then the Gover nor is to issue another Proclamation announcing the fact, and authorizing new books to be opened. At the end of ninety avs, if fr Subscribed, then the Governor is to issue another Proclamation appointing a day for ribers or their agents to meet at Raleigh, for the purpose of appointing a nt and eight directors, to serve un-President and eight directors, to serve un-til the Legislature meets, when the Presi

lent is to be elected by that body, and en-ually thereafter.

The fourth provides that subscribers chall pay the whole amount of subscription within minety days after the first general meeting. No discount to be made or note suicd, until the capital stock is paid in.

The fifth prescribes rules for the government of the Directory.

The sixth incorporates the Stockho! In The charter to extend to the years \$253.

The seventh provides the the Cashi ers and Clerks shall give bond and se

eighth prescribes a scale for

ou it of the capital stock actually.

In case of excess, the directors in their private capacities.

The eleventh explicit the issuing of N

The twelfth prohibits the Bank from dealing in any thing but what pertain

The thirteenth prescrib King of half yearly dividends.

enty-third, that the no

The twenty fourth and last, that no of time, in a greater sum than \$5,000.

RALEIGH, January 14, 1933. At an adjourned meeting of the Stock-holders of this Institution, held at their Banking-House, this day, the following

Resolutions were adopted:

**Resolved, That a Dividend of \$50 per Share of the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina is hereby declar-ed by the Stockholders, which shall be paid to the respective Stockholders, or their Representatives, on or after the first day of February next, at their Banking House

in the City of Ruleigh.

That no paymont shall be made without the production of the Certificates of Stock at the said Banking House.

That the Cashier shall, in a Book pr

pared for the purpose, take Receipts to the various payments, and also endorse in red ink, on the Certificates, that such pay ents have been made.

That the Books for the transfer of Stoc be closed on the 25th instant and remain closed until the second day of February next. And no transfer shall be permitted on the Books of any Share on which a dividend has been paid. WILL. POLK, Ch'm.

J. Gales, Sec'y.
It was also agreed to reduce the Salar of the President to \$1500, and hereafter to pay out no more of the notes of the Insti

FROM THE JEFFERSONIAN & TIMES. VIRGINIANSI

Read the following extracts! We copy them just as we find them, without chang ing a letter. The Roman and italic let ters are retained as in the copy. Wil you be blind to the true question which lies at the bottom of these things!

PROM THE SALEM (MASS.) RECISTER. NEW TARIFF BILL. We this day publish the important bill reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means, educe the duties on imports. This bi hould be regarded in New England, and ndeed in all the free States, in no other light than as a pusillanimous attempt to get rid of the difficulty with South Caro

ina, by prostrating the industry and pros perity of the Northern and Middle States, and reducing the value of the labor of WHITE FREEMEN to a level with that of BLACK SLAVES! It is not to be ex pected that such a bill can be carried through Congress without a most strenu ous and powerful opposition, or that the People, whose interests are to be vitally affected by it, will view its progress with apathy and indifference. The New York Advocate, an able paper devoted to the

led the following loud note of alarm SLAVE VOTES. The New York Advocate suggests that if the recommendation of the Virginia Legislature for the call of a General Con vention, should be adopted by a sufficient be assembled, it will be proper for the free States to consider the expediency of intro dusing a resolution for abolishing the slave representation in Congress. The Advo at issue is, whether the labor of the fre population shall be reduced down to the tandard value of slave labor. This ob ject it is the endeavor of the slave-holding States to effect, by the reduction of the Ta iff to the everage of the revenue. In this struggle they command the whole force of entation, and if their pur pose is effected, it will be done by

in be your lot, show fore Congress pass into a law. pective operation of the Bill in the destruc-

In our last we nublished the P nnual message, in which there is nexampled ability. The parts is the had supposed Missouri unght he t have had led to have

The proclamation may justly excite larm, and we must confess we have never seen our community in such a state of con fusion. Few seem to know that our boas ted Union is endangered; and none seem to know that State rights are to receive hi whom we have conversed, seem to incline to the opinion that a Convertion of the States ought to be called, and the matter of dispute be settled without the shedding of blood. Though the south has long beer of blood. I nough the south has long occur complaints, yet the circumstantial facts of their complaints have not been given to the public. The TAX gathering party would not give them, but for complaints re turned denunciation—those opposed to the oppression dared not, for fear they would e denounced as nullifiers—and thus the people have been kept ignorant of the true state of the case, and are now called upon o form an opinion. For our own part, we onfess that, guided by the advice of per onal and political friends, we have had in the western as well as southern States, aand have withheld them, friends teared nullification denunciation.

Ir. Jefferson was the first nullifier, and we dare not to tell the fact.

We shall go forward with a slow and uest our republican friends not to be ty or rash. We will, as fast as poss We can't draw back-to rush

ward in the dark may be to rush into dan as patriotism for patriotism itself ry man stop and reason with himself, and no man's conclusions until you know hi premises are true—LET A CONVEN-

THE PROCLAMATION—THE CRISIS

No State paper since the foundation of he Government, we believe, has produced a sensation so deep and universal, and is varied as this has. If we had time to crit varied as this has. It we had time to criticise, we should say it was ably writing.

There are many truths in it, powerfully sustained and feetingly applied, and it would be hard failed to secrebe as a many view or obliquity of purpose, to a many whose whole life bears testimony to the contrary, and whose recent re-election, moreover, has placed bith in a position which would seem to leave he wish but for the glory of his country. But it is not his e glory of his con motives, however just they may be, but the paper we are to look; and we find there loctrines to which we never can s till we become advocates of If it be true, as the proclam under any circumstance to sece true that they have bargaine heir sovereignty, and have so hem, that no re

ed was an act of usurpation. &c. of the Massachusetts Co page 128 Boston, 1808,]

1. The States of the Union, by Delegates appointed for the purpose, fra-med and adopted the Constitution of the

2. By this instrument, the States to ferred to the Government of the United States, certain powers enumerated and spe cifically set forth—and expressly reserve cifically set forth each to itself, all the powers

ot been thus transferred.

3. The reserved powers are as fully and Constitutionally guaranteed to each State, as the granted powers are to the Federal Government.

4. Each state, as a memb pact, in its own, separate, distinct, and in-dependent character, is, by the Constitu-tion, secured in the enjoyment and sole exercise of its reserved rights, as fully and as perfectly as if no Union or compact

existed with any other State or States FIRST COROLLARY. -It results from the Creators, are superior to the Federa subordinate to the acts and judgments of the former in all cases touching the question of powers ; for otherwise, ture would have the right and power to destroy the Creator.

SECOND COROLLARY.-It results from the second proposition, that the rightful exercise; on the part of the Federal Government, of the granted powers, and the

encroached upon cannot be accused of ac-ting unconstitutionally; because it does not yield to the engroachment, but pur-sues, in despite of it, its own course. Tring Congrams—It, results from the third proposition, that all the rights ap-pertaining to a State, as a member of the compact, are Constitutional; and that it Government, to attempt to control or ab-ridge these rights without her consent. FOURTH COROLLARY.—It results from

the fourth proposition, that each State, has the right, by the Constitution, to pre-serve, enjoy, and protect its reserved powand every quarter-and that, in doing this tutionally, than it can be said, that it is wrong to do right, or right to do wrong

very commonly heard.

Jeffersonian & Times.

From the Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat THE TARIFF. A reduction on imported goods, seems to be the best and surest, if not the only vay to allay the discontent of the south Gen. Jackson in his message has repeated-iv recommended a gradual reduction of attention to it .y necessary, and a bill which is published in this paper, has been reported for the surpose. The south ask, now that the naduced to what is required for the exig-

sassin's dagger, will perhaps take place of the Bully's club in Washington. We co-py the following from the Boston Gazetter

with the view of implicating the ch ter of a naval officer of the highest is And he states that some fear had bee pressed by the personal friends of Mi Calhoup, that his life would be endanged ed by his attendance at Washington

From the Doylestown (Pa.) Demi Mr. Powel .- l am a mechanic, and ge ust about the same price for my work that I have got for more than twenty years past:—Now I should like some Tariff man to tell me in what way it does me any good, to pay three cents a pound tax sugar, 50 per cent., on all the wool len clothes used by myself, children apprentices, and about 100 per cent, on all he cotton goods I use. I should like then so to tell me whether a tax like the tariff which taxes the necessaries of the poor at a high rate, and the luxuries of the rich not at all, or at a very low rate, is not op pressive upon all the poorer classes when they reside. North of the Potomac of South of it.

York District .- We learn from I go eman just from York, that since the pipt of the President's Proclamation, ple of that District have of the District, one of them beretefore a most influential opposent of Nullification, and the other, one of the wealthiest men in the interfect, one of the wealthiest men in the interfect, have declared that their opposition is at an end. The latter was the third to sign the roll of volunteers.

Charleston Evening Post.

and of what use will the Tariff be we put the Union? Here is a volume he perusal of the disunionistant the

This new addition of the pro revised and corrected, is now before our readers; so far as we have been able to ascertain public opinion, it is considered as a clear manifestation of the President's desire to discuss the issue by the sword. We can assure our distant readers, however er, that it has been received by the southern members of Congress, with very few ex-ceptions, in the spirit which became the representatives of freemen. If the tiger is uncaged—if the sword of civil war is ansheathed, it will be done by the votes of northern men. Are they prepared to add this to the list of grievances which are implanting teelings of deep hostility; and cede without the column to the column. brotherly love which binds the section our once happy country to each other? We cannot believe it. Can the Congress refuse to modify the tariff, an es at the point of the bayonet !!

If so, it requires no outh Carolina will triumph

washington, deats office of the Con

that the last M rest with the Presiden

four that the Mos ment of the Tarif has vant

VIRGINIA

Service the service of the service o

ear, that there is BOLIDATION, but the

lowing resolution, as a called for the Ayes and

" Reso to the right of SWORD."

ous the feelings of every true uthers man, should swell with

to hand, we step constrained to defer in until pext week, when we hope whole of it without division. but part of the Message is made up

Carolina. These measures all pro-more power to the President to made or, not, as his discretion. He South Carolina

on it is their interest to keep her, she shall go, no matter how much she may desire it.

from the Union , we wish to see the Union pro agreed, and devoutly hope it will be preserved and subsist for revolving ages to dome,—but, of one-thing we are certain;—it never can be preserved by force r-there is but one way justice,—yes equal justice to all parts of the -and without this nothing can pre-

ESTRACT OF A LESTER DATES

The second secon

Ways and Means. The Tarift men alone mak-speeches. The southern members, have de-termined not to discuss it. They cannot hope to throw any additional hight upon this subject their own hands, and are determined to throw upon them the responsibility of rejecting th

be a great improvement upon the principles of the Bill of 1832. It restores a moderate reven were made free of duty by the bill of last ees protected articles to the standard of 1816 and n some instances much below that scale; one valuable feature in the bill is that it rejects both the minimum and the per centum principle, and imposes a duty of so many dollars for ever hundred dollars worth; this will enable eve body to understand the amount of taxation in traff thes supported that bill, and bee

we been importalized in history by resistant to improper taxation, and whose memories in all future time have been cherished in the question. But what does this unwillingness to reduce taxes show! Does it not show-who pays and who receives? If these manufacturers were conscious that they paid these taxes they

Of the Proclamation I have not time to se from his or an here, and from his " Ric correspondents" that he has repudiated many of the inevitable inferences drawn, from the proplamation. I have no doubt he repent friends. These with very few exceptions would and in one solid phalanz against any attempt abborrent one. The first tap of the drum ch a conflict would be the funeral knell of other man hesides General Jackson could pro mulge such doctrines and live in the South They strike a fatal blow at the very root of on

In the House on Saturday a debate spru up on the bill to refund to the heirs of Matthe Lyon the penalty of \$1000 paid by him under the Alien and Sedition Law. I should ont urprised if the whole doctrine of '98 was brought ir review upon that bill, Mr. Burges has taken the floor. It will not come up again nder a week. In that time he can distil road deal of poison, He doubtless will but he aboratory in motion.

ly throw them both into the hands of one or

wo empire states. * * * * * * * * *

Mr. Clays land Bill will pass the Senate. subscribes to its doctrines! Sie gloria mund

VOLUN EERING IN SOUTH CAROLINA The voluntaskine, is still going on in South Carolina with the greatest spirit, and alacrity

greatly decei r would have depu qualified reprobation; wi ndent "a southern man" feels I wish it published that arinciples of H C Jo

may be more generally known then they are. I think to bostners man can read this article from the pen of Mr. Jones with cath feeding. In the name of common sense what can this detuded man mean? Does to forget that he is residing in the miles of a alave holding population, or is he about to become a low labouer with the forgets.

son to Laurence. Editors of the "G ins of Universal Emincipation?" The truth is Mi, some seems to have no feelings in common with the people of the South, out takes all his opinions from a certain description of papers published at the North. Many of the people of Rowan will recollect that not long ago in a public meeting he from a comparison bewill recollect that not long ago in A public meeting he from a comparison between the North and the South in which he live. In unto two boys ut school. The North he said was like at fidus rive, moral, hard studging, and hard working boy, and therefore got along very well indeed: but the South was like a lary, lousy boy, who had itch, and was not trifling to work, but spent of his time in servicing, and quericaling, and therefore could not get along. With such sentiments as these can we

But it is now plain, that not satisfied with advocating a system which raxes the people of the South for the benefit of also propogate the seditious opinions of the Walker pamphlet on the subject of sia very. It is now very evident, that unfear of the law, he will soon go still fur ther and advocate the right of Congress to set the negroes free, and in fact, he has already advocated principles that

read directly to such a result.
To show your readers how closely Mr ones is tracking after certain morbid North, I will here give you a few extracts from some of their publications. At a meeting lately held in Boston a lecrure was delivered by acertain Rev. Sim Jocelin in which he declares — that the grabal feature of Nullification,—its real cade,—is Slavery,—that Slavery must be abolished, or, the Union destroyed."

who wear " purple and fine lines."

Another one says, -" that if they car succeed in putting South Carolina down Far he is from me to quote these as th

le ; such is northe case ; with as much

power and intolers, have often intolers the men from the slave, how College, and at the Mills where the discipline is right. Army and Nevy. It is wondered at, that men who ward in the neutral the mental than the statement of th rested in the notion; that they we to rule with the rod, should be under authority; and should even c spirit of insubordination into the country. Nor is it matter wonder that Nullification, which we country. but regard as a spirit of opposition to all regular government, should claim its or ight from pampered Nabobs or declining lordings; but the wonder is, that plain unpretending men, of industrious and re-gular habits, should fall into the schemes of their domineering slave driving neigh bors. We do not mean to say, that the possession of slaves in all cases produces possession of usives in all cases produces this unchastehed spirit of mistule—in most cases where the number is few, less are treated as inmuses of the family, and affection often mitigates the right of their condition, and prevents the debauching tendency of slavery; in some other cases, even where the establish ments are large, correct education, and enlightened principles of morality counteract this disgusting effect. But at a ge neral rule, it is novertheless true, as wi Aristocracy, originating in the corrup-lous of alavery that has given the lead to Nullification;—Gorged and fatted indo leace in all ages and countries, more especially where the means of revelry

especially where the means of revelry are about to be taken away from the sen sualist, has associated itself with ignor-suce enlisted under attolition, and finelly wented itself in efforts of destroy virtuous government.

We thank God, that this deprayed result of slavery has yet extended but little that the pure loss of country, and devotion to good order have so far counteracted with Madagiana poison in our veinur There is yet a tape, that tefare the full time of its destroying energy shall come, that the wisdem and virtue of America will have expelled it from of America will have expelled it from

permitted; therefore to touch upon a to-pic, egainst the discussion of which, the Yankees are gagged. However, it may displease the purse proud and arrogant - we are bold to attribute these high reaching and disorganising principles to the existence of slavery. None but they who "sleep soft and wake merrily" who are fed sumptuously, and clothed proudly by the labors of others, would have ever thought of such insolent resistance to law or if they had, would have been so reckless as to avow it. Ages might have rolled away and have been lost to memory, before the strait forward hard working people of Pennsylvania or Mas. sachuseits, would have thought of such sophistical delusion. It is no poor man's no plain man's doctrine any wherethe rich will skieen themselves with their wealth, we therefore beseech the

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

A. and Mr. B., mat in the public road be other day, and after some talk about the Tariff, South

ATY ROWAN VOU will parade

Salisbury, on Fri of February pest, at 10 ped in the uniform of the Those who do not attend, et may rest assured that the law was enforced against them. By order of the C ptain, J. OWENS, O.



quired a competent practical knowledge of his art, and catablished his business in this town, in the reor ment lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Pre-We are Southern in Mrth, education and feeling but not so far as to diminish lately occupied by Mr. Benjamin Pranaprimary and superceding devotion to ley, Tailor, one door above Mesart, our country as a nation. We may be will be executed skilfully and perfect-

ENG BAVING

will be done in a net, asteful sur-elegant style, not surpassed by any artist in this part of the country.

Chains, Souls & Koys, Berr-Bointed Beneils and Londs. on hand for the accommodation of his patrons; also a good assortment of WATCH MATERIALS.

among which are Patent, Plain, and

GLASSES.

Mr. Pool, flattering himself with his fally solicits a share of the patron of those who have use for his He, hawever, asks at least a

Salisbury, 1832.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, in the upper S miles from Mill Grove Post Office, on the 15th inst., a very data BA MARE, about & years old, 15 hades MARE, about 6 years old, is handshigh, a white spot in the face, and perhaps a listle marked with the Saddle, was shod on the face feet when the left home. She was reject in Haywood county and it is likely she is making that way.

A reasonable reward will be given for the recovery of the mare. Corf.

mother 2 rters wife. you do to live upon P

errand boy at a shoe

Where did you receive your edu

"At a school in the Rue du Groei "Are you happy?"

"Very much so."
"Can I do any thing for you?" "N thing-but let me run off with

his packet. Now do you think this lad is a derful exception ?

No, I tell you he is not ! I tell you he represents the rising generation of France, the generation so much calumniated and so much dreaded by the dvocates of peace at all prices.

These principles he acquired with Lord Brougham's primer! Oh! yes o cannot teach a child his letters in rance without giving him the power and the taste of spelling "Liberty! I will occasionally give you these sketches of real life. I have hundreds of these delightful adventures in my intercourse with the people, with what your aristocrats call the "Canaille," indeed / Believe me, this " Canaille" shall emancipate the world; for the day of the people approaches, as the day of despotism to a close. is drawing swear this

As the moon plays upon the waves, and seems to our eyes to favor with peculiar beam, one long track amid the waters, leaving the rest in com-parative, obscurity; yet all the while he is no niggard in her lustre-for though the rays that meet not our not, yet she, with an equal and u fre vouring leveliness, mirrors herself on every waves even so, perhaps, Hape piness falls with the same brightness, and power over the whole expanse of life, though to our limited eyes, she seems only to rest on those billows from which the ray is reflected back upon our sight. Eugene Aram.

We ought, in humanity, no more to despise a man for the misfortune of the mind, than for those of the body, when they are such as they cannot nelp. Were this thoroughly consider ered, we should no more laugh at one for having his brains cracked, than for having his head broke.

Advice to Wives .- Always wear more virtue than is usually imagined. If you are rulled unawares, assaulted with improper thoughts, or tempted in kind against your duty, cast your eyes upon it, and call to mind gave it to you, where it was received and what passed at that solemn time,

Great eaters never live long. voracious appetite is a sign of disease or of a strong tendency to disease and not of health, as is generally sup Hitchcock.

Hints on Diet. preserving health are more plain mple than those

from Berlinder on his fir

s hot seem that of enjoying harmony of numbers.

Homer and Milton were both blind as were also Carolan, the celebrated

vas, the conversation young man, who was but very noisy and tu cardinal remarked, " in such young men is like in the vat, there it works but after it is pur into a v gathered its strength toget and is quiet and still.

A burthen which one c

n ke one truth.

and power sit judges. A crowd is not combi A thousand probabilities do no

PUPIL OF ZENO. - A youth who was a follower of Zeno, on his return home, was asked by his father, 'whathe had learned?' The lad replied, The lad replied, that would hereafter appear." Ou this, the father being enraged, beat his son, he bearing it patients and without complaining, said, "This have I learned to endure a parents anger."

Lord Bacon .-- He was, truly, a greatman & praced in the order of sime. between the revival of letters and that of the first progress of the physical sciences, he seems to have made his appearance to pu an end, at once, to that barren admiration is which the au-cients were held, and to cause the study in nature to succeed that of borks, and to add to the riches reconquered by the patient scrutators of tiquity and with more fertile products of an active observation and an indefarigable experience.

Apician Morsels.

An Insinuation .- We overheard e other day an altercarion, the precise subject of which is of no conse quence to the reader -but the end is

worth hearing.
'You are liar,' said one party. 'What do you mean to convey by that?" inquired the other.' 'I mean what I sav, sir, you're

Then I shall have no more talk with you, nor no body which makes such insignations."—Lowel Compend.

Marriage Ceremony Extraordia nary.— O. Monday last, a woman without arms was married at Bury the ring being placed by the bride. om upon one of the bride's toes. | VING removed to (This indeed is taking a wife in toe "for better for worse ")
London Paper.

A Newspaper is the history world for one day. It is that history of that world in which we now live, and with it we are c asequently more concerned than with those which we have passed away, and exist only in remembrance; though, to check us in our too fond love of it, we may consider that the present, likewise, will be past, and take its place in the repositories of the dead.

CHERAU HE Subscrib

al anti Sali DRY GOODS

ment M ade to the CASH of BARTER, S ish to sell JOHN SCOTT.

The Latest Importations in NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,

with constant regard to an assortment, add to the requirements of the people, they to the requirements of the people, they not offer to purchasers at the lowest prices, an upon the most accommodating terms.

The variety and amount of their amortment being large and extensive, they earnestly solicit those wishing to purchase goods of a new and excellent quality, to call, examine, heaterms and prices, judge for themselves, and But, as their best interest may require.

November, 1832

Notice. LAND FOR SALE.

THERE will be sold, on the pre mises, by the subscribers, on Fra day the 1st day of February, 1833;

Valuable Tract of Land, Owned by the late Washington Byers dee'd., lying on the Catawba River, djoining the lands of James S. By-ers, and others, containing 600 acres, a large portion of which is

BOTTOM LAND.

Of the best quality; there are two with the fencing, are in excellent repair. Any person can view the land by applying to some one of the sub-scribers. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THO'S. BYERS. JS S. BYERS. ROB'T. BYERS. A. R. SIMONTON, WM. WHITE, JOHN FALLS, T. W. TALLS

MARGARET BYERS. The subscribers will attend, for th purpose of Surveying the above land, on Wednesday, the soth January, 1833. 6161 Iredell Co. N. C., Dec. 22nd 1832

BENJAMIN FRALEY

TAILOR,

his cupied by Samuel Fraley, as a confection, shop; a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's avern, where he is prepared to accommodate I those who may favor him with their patronies. He has just received from New-York and hiladelphis, the latest fashions, as imported om Paris, and London, and having a good umber of first rate workmen, in his employ e will do work on the shortest notice—cut and wide in a superior stell to any in this paragraphs. le in a superior style to any in country, and warranted to f

of copies to be published weeks, which after the union will exceed 20.000, the facilities of printing, on two superior power presses, will enable the proprietor to present to his readers the very latest intelligence, and his mammoth sheet will ford ample space for the important state papers that are weekly divulged in onsequence of the critical sate of affairs at home and abroad, without curtailing the amusing miscellary prepared for the sentimental and the lovers of wit and amusement—the age riculturalist and the man of sesence the politician or the fireside circleand affording advertisers a medium and affording difference a medium of communicating their wishes to the public unrivalled by any other similar vehicle in the United States—having by far the greatest circulation of any newspaper through the States and Territories, but more particularly through the States of Peuns sylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Tellaware. Delaware

As but few papers after the unio will be printed over the actual num ber required for subscribers, it will be advisable for those who wish to commence with the new and improv ed series, to f rward their games ly accompanied by the cash! for a year's subscription, free of postige—as the publisher is determined to make his paper more intrinsically v. luable than any other, to receive of good and punctual subscribers. He is determined to exact a strict con pliance with his terms, and those wh are not able or willing to comply with them, must seek elsewhere for amusement and instruction.

The nominal price of the Post & Bulletin will be the same as for many vears past. From all who pay in advance, two dollars will be mank fully received; but if not paid within him six months from the annual commencement, \$2,50 will be required -If not paid during the year, three dollars will be insisted on, and con pulsory, measures adopted towards delinquents-\$1,25 will be received for six months subscription in rance, but never a less sum.

The present Editor of the Bulletin vill continue to give his services to the united paper.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE BIOT.

Ranas

get him against SENEGA TURN Cabarrus Co. W. C.

> FORSALE FIRST rate Northern key.

ESS And DISPATON. AT THIS OFFICE

BLANK DEEDS,

JETY.

g Sodoury, in Glouces les a certain chimney he by industry has accum some property. He happens ver, to be very fond of the chase is often seen with the Dike of ufort's Hounds in the neighbour od striding across the country nusement of the gentlemen of the mint, among whom, however, he ne-rer fails to maintain a completions c.- The sweep is a reformer, but e Duke's brother, (Lord Edward vision of the country on opposite prime indica.—The sweep was consequently rather puzzled as to the disposal bis vote, a nesit ted between hunting and reform. The H n. Mr. Morston nd his colleague, the two reform adidates, were the first to put him the seat, and understanding that s political creed was favorable, they olicited his vote with confidence their surprise, the sweep refused m, and on being pressed for his Peason, said, "To tell you the truth, Founts with the Duke."

Bath Herald.

GARRICK.

In a pumphlet written by Doct, after wards Sin J. Hill, of botanical memory and published in 1759, the Doctor as erts, that in the words virtue. stirring Gerrick pronounced the letter i fike the letter s. This drew from David the following epigrammatick repl., addressed to Dr. Hill.

If it be true, as you my, that I've injured a let

fixed by the tongue and the pen Most devoutly I wish they may both have their

and that I may be never mistaken for #.

The name of this miscreant was ustly associated by our fathers with very thing sorded and unprincipled man : and will go down to posterity as only another name for treason and corruption. When George HI, in troduced this man to the gillant Earl Balcarrae, the latter took no notice of Artiold but turning briskly to his sovereign, exclaimed, "What I that traisfor, are?" For this indignity to was challenged by Arnold, and received the fire without deigning to resure it. but flung his pistol at the trainments

have Indian cakes, Jemmy, the A plate of buckwheat eaker! and let 'em he Ingen."

BENEDICT ARNOLD.